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NOTES.

UNDER the title of "The Meaning of Pictures" (Scribner's), and dedicated to the art and literary critic, William Clary Brownell, Prof. John C. Van Dyke, of Rutgers College, has published his six lectures given for Columbia University at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They make a tasteful and handy volume with thirty-one pictures from the masters, representing various periods and schools. The frontispiece is a detail (the head) of Palma Vecchio's Santa Barbara which hangs in the church of Santa Maria Formosa in Venice—a picture interpreted not as a study in brown and gold, but as revealing the dignity, beauty, and grace in the character of a Santa Barbara. The six subjects treated are: "Truth in Painting," "Individuality or the Personal Element," "Imagination of the Artist," "Pictorial Poetry," "The Decorative Quality," and "Subject in Painting." The attitude taken is early announced in the discussion of an old and momentous question as to what constitutes truth in painting and in art generally. The lecturer holds that, after all, only symbols can be employed, that each art has its special signs, and that absolute realism is impossible. The great question of art, therefore, is how far in the use of these symbols it has been influenced by the personal element of the artist, by his imagination, and by his decorative instinct. This determines largely the divisions and subjects of the lectures and chapters here given. In the abundance of illustrative material, and in the spirit of the speaker, the volume constitutes an urgent plea for breadth of conception, absence of partisanship, and the endeavor to find the meaning and the good in all examples of art that live for us. An index to names would have been desirable.

"The Old and the New Renaissance" is the title of "A Group of Studies in Art and Letters" (Nashville: Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South) by Edwin Wiley, of Vanderbilt University. The contents comprise five essays or addresses on "The Spirit of the Renaissance and Its Inter-

pretation by Painting," "Albrecht Dürer and the German Renaissance," "Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites," "William Morris, Master Craftsman," "George Inness and Painters of the Inward Light," and a good index. In his "Foreword" the author does not "claim any particular originality in material or method of treatment; to do so in the face of the work of more competent and scholarly writers to whom he owes a debt quite beyond repayment would be manifest supererogation." Mr. Wiley is his own best critic, and, however sympathetic and stimulating these lectures may be to classes and audiences as yet unacquainted with art, as introducing them to the subject and suggesting to them wider interests, yet they necessarily have the disadvantage of being taken at second-hand from those who have seen and studied these artists and the original paintings for themselves. It is a question, or rather not a question, whether one capable of such good work and as sensitive to art impressions as Mr. Wiley has shown himself to be would not do better, when he comes to publish, in a field which he has opportunity to make and has made his own.

Mr. John Lane is publishing a series of outdoor hand-books, three of which are: "The Tramp's Handbook," by Harry Roberts, general editor of the series; "The Tree Book," by Mary Rowles Jarvis; and "The Motor Book," by R. J. Mecredy, editor of the *Dublin Motor News*. The last, being mainly on the construction and care of the petroleum motor, is rather technical for the general reader not yet possessing such an automobile; but its author believes the day not far distant when the horse will be a rare object and all of us will have use for the automobile personally or publicly. But every one knows what it is to tramp these summer and autumn days, and every one loves trees and ought to know them. "The Tramp's Book" is a mine of useful information by one who has tramped, and both it and "The Tree Book" make good reading besides. The charm of outdoor life, its poetical aspects united with its practical, rests on these writers who love life and nature, and books too.

Not of the same series, but akin, is "Life in the Mercantile Marine," by Charles Protheroe (John Lane). Some of the sentences are top-heavy and do not worry themselves about ending and preserving concords; but the language is generally idiomatic, and the book gives the picture of a sailor's life when there were sailboats, and not steamers, everywhere. Particularly, the writer deprecates that the British merchant marine is no longer so British as it was, but largely foreign, and in this at least urges a return to the old days.

The career of John C. Calhoun is one of the most striking and interesting and, at the same time, seemingly most difficult to students of our American history. Von Holst's biography in the American Statesmen Series was a misfit—the least satisfactory in a generally valuable series. That of John S. Jenkins, long the most accessible, was a mere introduction to Calhoun's outward political career. Col. Thomas's "Carolina Tribute" to Calhoun was a collection, and perhaps the most serviceable hitherto. The late Mr. Justice Lamar's and the late Dr. Curry's and others' papers were intended to be no more than addresses for special occasions. Then came the splendid volume of Prof. Jameson for the American Historical Association, comprising the most characteristic of Calhoun's letters to his family and friends. At the bicentenary of Yale College two years ago, Calhoun was admittedly the foremost figure in public life Yale had contributed to the country.

The enthusiasm of Mr. Gustavus M. Pinckney, of the Charleston, S. C., bar, who, it may be remembered, wrote on Calhoun's correspondence for the SEWANEE, has found further outlet in a small "Life of Calhoun," published by the Walker Evans & Cogswell Company of Charleston.

This volume of 251 pages cannot and does not pretend to be based on special investigations, nor yet is a complete character portrayal, and much less an historical study of the time and occasion. Dedicated "to American citizens everywhere," it is an intentional eulogy, growing out of the au-

thor's personal enthusiasm for his subject amid scenes where Calhoun lived and worked, and where still linger traditions and mementos of the statesman. Mr. Pinckney quotes liberally from Calhoun's works to emphasize his point of view, and, as with eulogy, his own language is apt to be rhetorical.

Calhoun is generally conceded to be the typical representative of the Scotch-Irish race in America, devoted to the study of politics apart from theology and metaphysics; and the prediction is ventured that the final biography and the definitive study of Calhoun's career will be best achieved by some descendant of that or the Scotch element in America who possesses related racial instincts and habits of mind. The work demands both imagination and understanding to be sympathetic, and judicial poise to be discriminating and just. Meanwhile, Mr. Pinckney's book, like Col. Thomas's, serves as an indication of the interest and fascination Calhoun holds everywhere with students of American history, and particularly reveals how South Carolina thought and sentiment are loyal to the memory of a statesman who gave his State his unquestioned allegiance, and through her served his country unstintingly.

The "Report of the Exploration of the Hayes Creek Mound, Rockbridge County, Virginia," by Edward P. Valentine, is a folio descriptive of an Indian burial spot about three miles from the well-known Goshen Pass in Virginia. It contains descriptive matter, diagrams of the location, and reproduction of photographs of representative skulls, bones of man and dog, and bodies of men and women. The exploration was made by Mr. Valentine for the Valentine Museum of Art, of Richmond, and the report published under its auspices.

In a day when village improvement society work was never more needed and fortunately was never more active, an address by Mr. D. C. Heath, the well-known Boston publisher, read at the Conference of Education Associations and

since published by the Conference, may be heartily commended. The organization and working of such a society, the importance of constant oversight of the sanitary conditions for schools, the emphasis of principals of public hygiene, the care of children's eyesight in the schools, are among the matters emphasized.

In "Memoirs of a Child" (Longmans, Green, & Co.), Annie Steeger Winston is led to muse of the past, and by putting herself in imagination with children and children's ways of doing and thinking she thus reconstructs to herself her own child's past and wonderings and idealizations and growth and enlargement. The great Goethe once gave the picture of his childhood's thoughts, and named it Truth and Poetry. Such fancyings—the truth and poetry of any one's life—recall the truth and poetry once in all our lives, whatever our vagaries and realities now, and we read with pleasure these pages written with insight and sympathy and a simplicity which constitutes truth.

"The American Advance," by Edmund J. Carpenter (John Lane), is "a Study in Territorial Expansion." The map of the United States, prefixed to the volume, shows in colors the territory of the original Thirteen States, the Northwest Territory, the Louisiana Purchase, the Florida Cession, Texas as annexed, the Mexican Conquest, the Territory of Oregon, the Gadsden Purchase, and, inserted in a corner, Alaska. This fairly indicates the order of the narrative, each of these subjects having a chapter devoted to its history. Two concluding chapters—one on Hawaii, and the other on Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines—bring the "Expansion" down to, or rather up to, its present status. The intention is a spirit of patriotism and, in a sense, one of sympathy. For, in the words of the preface, which is characteristic of both the spirit and the highly colored literary style of the volume, "One of the great tragedies of human history is the story of the glory and of the fall of the Empire of Spain. . . .

The Republic, indeed, may be said to have been erected upon the ruins of the Empire; for, from the Mississippi and the Gulf to the Pacific, or in the American islands of the Indies, West and East, there is not a foot of soil—save in the vast region of the great Northwest—over which has not floated, above mountain and plain alike, the red and gold banner of Spain.” The volume is dedicated “To My Wife and Children.” One other interesting feature is that the work comes from Massachusetts, and acknowledgments are made to Senator Lodge (though not to Senator Hoar) for access to material in its preparation.

Whatever regret was expressed by the world of scholarship at the elevation of Dr. Stubbs to an English bishopric, it is pretty certain that he himself never regarded his work of a bishop as an instance of a *carrière manquée*. His “Ordination Addresses” (Longmans, Green, & Co.) are a sufficient proof of how seriously he took to his work. Careful readers of the “Constitutional History of England” and of the “Roll Papers Introductions” were always able to pierce beneath the scholarly apparatus imposed upon him by his work and detect the strong human element in his vigorous personality. His preëminent judgment and common sense are plainly brought to the surface here. The late Bishop of Oxford was just as honest a Christian as he was an historian. He looked at the facts of Christian life and the facts of Christian history with a wealth of sympathy and spiritual discernment which finds few parallels outside of the Caroline period of English ecclesiastical history. No better nor saner work than this could be found for inspiring the Christian ministry with a sense of its obligations to society, because in it is presented most directly the undying significance of man’s relations to an invisible but higher power.

Those who seek an unhackneyed but reverent treatment of primary religious truth will welcome Canon Henry Robinson’s “Human Nature a Revelation of the Divine” (Longmans, Green, & Co.). It contains two vital subjects treated

in a spirit fully adequate to the present needs of popular exposition, without descending to the level of either superficiality or sophistry. Brushing aside theological definitions, which, whatever else their value, bring up the history of past ages of conflicts centering about questions of subordinate interest from the point of view of to-day, the personality of Christ is considered absolutely on the basis of the gospel record. Assuming its accuracy and testing the character so revealed by bringing out its contrast with the phenomena of human nature, the conclusion that Jesus Christ is a divine person is the only one which is satisfactory. An original and direct study of what the Old Testament stands for in religious teaching will be found even more timely than the first series of papers. For those who wish to get at the general significance of the results of the Higher Criticism, we have seen nothing in brief compass more useful, and at the same time more honest, than Canon Robinson's discussion of the sense which must be assigned to the use of the word "revelation" in the Old Testament Scriptures.

The scope and meaning assigned to ethics in Prof. Ladd's "Philosophy of Conduct" (Scribner's) makes this addition to his philosophical work the keystone of that structure which has been so worthily elaborated in that now long list of volumes by which his name has been placed in the forefront of American scholarship. The distinguishing features of Prof. Ladd's attitude toward philosophy are breadth of view and sense of proportion. These well-known traits are fully brought out in the present work, but there is another quality added to them which is as welcome as it is unexpected. The directness and force of the author's presentation of his subject makes this book especially effective and impressive. The argument never deserts the highest plane of moral elevation, yet the concrete facts of morality, individual and social, secure due recognition. It is just because of the author's power to see things as they are and of his conscientiousness in facing every difficulty that his criticism of determinism is so effective. Especially to be commended is Prof. Ladd's purpose to hold fast to the unity of human nature. He has made good his promise, and we know of no work in which the relation of psychology and metaphysics to ethics is more satisfactorily presented.